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treated and of authorities quoted and the introduction of cases decided since the publication of the first edition, give the present volume a practical value considerably greater than that of its predecessor.

A TREATISE UPON THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT in the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the Crown and in the United States of America, containing a Full Appendix of all Acts of Parliament, International Conventions, Orders in Council, Treasury Minutes, and Acts of Congress now in Force. By E. J. MacGillivray. London: John Murray. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1902. pp. xxxvi, 403. 8vo.

This work covers, briefly but with sufficient thoroughness, the whole field indicated by the title, with the single exception that the chapter on Colonial Copyright does not attempt to deal with the local legislation of the colonies, but merely with "the rights of a work published in one part of the British Dominions to receive protection in any other part of the British Dominions." There is also a chapter on International Copyright. The appendix contains the text of the statutes now in force in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the international conventions into which the former country has entered.

Although the author believes that the branch of the law with which he is dealing is defective in form and substance, he refrains from discussing what changes ought to be made and confines himself to setting forth the statute law, stating concisely the principles of the most significant cases in which it has been interpreted, and indicating very briefly his own opinion on doubtful points. The law of England and of America is treated in separate parts of the book, — an arrangement which the author amply justifies by referring to the differences in the statutes of the two countries. A work constructed in any other way is perhaps likely to prove a treatise on the law of one country with partial and deceptive illustrations from the other. It is not so clear why, within each part, the statutory protection of authors is treated before their common law rights. Though the latter topic is of very subordinate importance and of no more ancient origin than the former, it may be doubted whether logically it should not be given priority in order of treatment. Owing to the perplexing diversities of the English statutes, they receive a much more extended and analytic discussion than is accorded the American law. The work, as a whole, is a clear and interesting treatment of a difficult subject and a useful guide in a very obscure department of the law.

H. L. B.

PROBATE LAW. By M. D. Chatterton. 2 vols. Lansing: Robert Smith Printing Co. 1901. pp. lxxvii, 1-460; v, 461-1117. 8vo.

Since the law and the procedure of the settlement of the estates of deceased persons are regulated largely by local statutes, it seems appropriate for an author to direct his attention primarily to the probate law of a particular state, provided he supplements and reinforces his exposition of the local law by frequent use of decisions rendered in other states. On the other hand, a general system of probate law has been developed, either entirely apart from statutes or merely by way of interpretation of statutory provisions, common to all jurisdictions. Consequently a general treatise used in conjunction with the statutes and the digests of any given state or edited with especial reference to the peculiar development of the law in that state, would perhaps satisfy all the needs of the profession.

The author of the present volumes, equipped for his work by eight years' experience as a probate judge in Michigan, has followed the former method, devoting himself to an exposition of the probate law of that state. Michigan has largely copied the probate laws of Massachusetts, and her statutes have in turn been the basis of subsequent legislation in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and especially in Wisconsin. Constant references are therefore